

TRY COFER
IN PUBLIC

Japanese Declare
They Will Be
Firm.

RESOLUTIONS:
OF CENSURE

A Large Meeting Applauds the
Utterances of Many
Speakers.

WHAT the Japanese of the city think of Dr. Cofer, Federal quarantine officer, and what they want done with him, were set forth in words which were hot and fervent, at the Japanese mass-meeting at the Japanese school, in Nuuanu street, last evening. Notwithstanding the words of the speakers were direct charges of incorrect behavior toward the women of the race, there was absolute quiet. Though there were 1,500 of the men of the colony present, the utmost orderliness prevailed and the only interruption was when one excited man shouted, "We must appeal to Washington."

There were few features to the meeting, except the appearance of Japanese speakers, who spoke in both the vernacular and in English, and the pretty effect produced by the decorations of the grounds. There were strings of lanterns, flags of the nation and high lights, while the men, many in evening clothes, and the women in bright colors, added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The crowd was one which could be wrought to a high state of excitement, and they often broke into applause upon the utterance of some sentiment of honoring the women or unity of purpose which appealed to them.

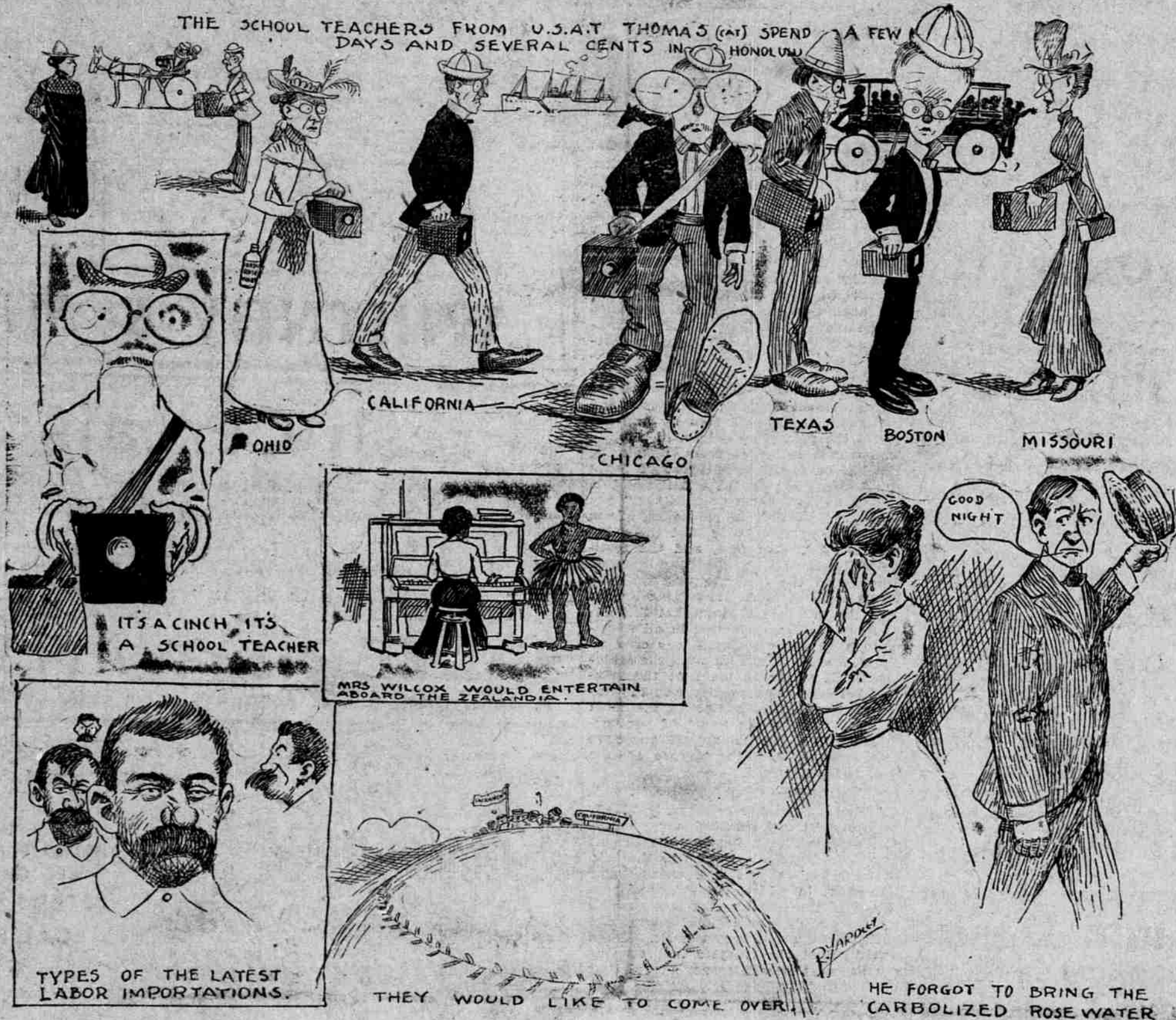
That Japan has new women was shown when two daughters of the soil made addresses, one in Japanese and the other in English. The closest attention was paid to the speakers and their points were often cheered to the echo. The meeting lasted until a late hour, as there were men present who had prepared an address and they must have the chance. But leaving out these features there was the deep underlying current of patriotism to the home country, to indicate that they would have a hard time when they would meet the Japanese when they had their deepest feelings aroused.

The meeting was called to order by C. Shiozawa, who introduced the chairman of the meeting, O. Oshada, agent of the Kei Hin Bank. Mr. Oshada was for many years member of the Japanese Parliament and was an ideal presiding officer, taking part in all the events by introducing the speakers in a word, which set the audience applauding from the first. Y. Soga was made the secretary, and at once the meeting was under way. The chairman of the evening explained the purposes of the gathering and called upon T. Ishikawa, who told of the work of the investigating committee. He brought the crowd into a frenzy of applause when he told how the women cried for very shame when they were subjected to the indignity of the examination, and asked if there should not be a protest.

A. K. Ozawa made one of the best addresses of the evening, speaking to the audience in English. He recited the events of the incoming of the America Maru, and how the Japanese passengers and officers of the ship had to stand examinations which were not required of the Caucasians of the ship's company. He pleaded with the men to take the matter without any heat, but admitted that the provocation was great. Dr. Cofer, he said, had tried his case in the newspapers, but the Japanese had come and leave the matter to the hands of an unbiased public to decide. He explained that Dr. Cofer was an officer of the Federal Government and that there would be no difficulty in making the case clear. He said that the duty of Dr. Cofer was to watch the health of the community and all should support him when there was any chance, but if he got off the track, the duty of the people was to condemn him, which brought out shouts of applause and determination. Speaking of the examination of the women of the party, he said that it was an insult not only to the women but to Japan generally. He said that he believed the surgeon was an opinionated man, that he would not treat the people's right, and that there must be a return to proper methods. He said that this could not be explained as a mistake, but any explanation from such a man must be viewed with suspicion. He attributed the action of Dr. Cofer to narrow-mindedness and prejudice.

There were several women who spoke, and the address of Mrs. Imanishi, delivered in English, was most to the

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



TOWNSEND'S EDUCATIONAL WORK FOR
THE YOUNG OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Prof. H. C. Townsend, who leaves today for the Philippines, where he will be a Divisional Superintendent of Education, came to these Islands fresh from college in 1881, under engagement to teach in Lahainaluna Seminary. Arriving in advance of the vacancy which he was to fill, he served a short time as assistant in the Royal School. He taught two years as assistant at Lahainaluna Seminary, after which he was given the principalship at Lihue, Kauai. Mr. Townsend resigned this position to accept one in the Hilo Boarding School.

After serving there one year he resigned on account of his election to the House of Nobles, in 1887. Mr. Townsend served through the two sessions of this Legislature with some distinction, being President pro tem and presiding during some important actions. He was the youngest member of the House of Nobles.

In 1889 Mr. Townsend married Miss Cora E. Hitchcock, daughter of Noble D. H. Hitchcock, and went out of politics because, as he says, he could not afford to stay in.

He was vice principal of Kamehameha Manual Training School for two years, resigning this position to accept the principalship of Lahainaluna Seminary. After serving in that capacity for five years he was called to the Inspector Generalship of Schools.

In this field Mr. Townsend labored continuously and persistently to make school work more educative by developing the content side, holding, for instance, that the mere ability to read is of little consequence, and that the real important matter is a right taste for reading. Realizing from the first that it would be impossible to develop this content side of the work through authority, he appealed to the intelligence of the teachers. Through the Summer School he brought them into personal contact with some of the educational leaders and workers in the United States, Dr. Dresslar and Dr. Brown, of the Department of Education in the University of California;

point. She said that if the women of the country wanted to secure the respect of the community they must respect themselves. She thought there would be not one of the women of this country but would protest against the treatment accorded to the sex. She said that the people came from clean ports and a clean bill of health.

Dr. Mori called attention to the fact that the doctors could have discerned whether or not there were any of the primary symptoms of the disease, but that his not doing so was a sign of improper use of authority. He thought that there should be the same treatment given to every one. There was



Colonel Parker, Miss Flora J. Cook and Miss Zonia Baber of Cook County Normal School, and Dr. John Dewey, head professor of philosophy in the University of Chicago. Although attendance at the Summer School was entirely voluntary, the average enrollment exceeded the number of teachers employed in the public schools; and the influence of this contact with great minds cannot soon pass away. Through such influences the point of view of many teachers was changed. It came to be recognized that the ability to speak a language is of value only to the person who has something to say. This promoted nature study, etc.

Industrial education also always had Mr. Townsend's warm support, and it was one of the disappointments of his work that he was unable to realize his plans for making the Royal School a large and fully equipped manual training and trade school.

much labor expended in getting up the memorial and all should sign it. There were dozens of addresses, but all were fairly of this order, until the ministers spoke of the pleasure of seeing the Japanese working in harmony. Then C. Shiozawa again spoke of the outrage and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Upon the entrance into the port of Honolulu of the steamship "America Maru" from the Orient, bound to San Francisco, upon July 25th, A. D. 1901, it was reported by the ship's physician to the Federal quarantine physician for the port of Honolulu, to wit, Dr. L. E. Cofer, that there was a case of re-



ported bubonic plague upon said vessel, and

Whereas, The said Dr. L. E. Cofer, as such Federal quarantine physician for the port of Honolulu, made no attempt upon boarding said vessel, to proceed with an investigation of the case of alleged bubonic plague, but at once proceeded to make a personal examination of all the Oriental passengers on said vessel without first ascertaining the necessity therefor, and

Whereas, The supposed case of bubonic plague was in fact not a case of bubonic plague but an entirely distinct disease

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CONDENSED
HAWAIIAN
NOVELS

"No, father, I swear there is nothing between Geoffrey and I. We are merely friends," exclaimed Rosamond, dramatically. The old man regarded the girl sternly. Her eyes pleadingly met his, and for a moment he seemed to relent. Then his fine aristocratic nostrils curved like those of the war horse that snuffeth the battle from afar and he hurried to the corner where his only daughter had been sitting up with her young man. One sniff was enough. There was an unmistakable odor of carbolic soap, and with a loud cry he turned upon the girl. But she had fallen prostrate.

"Where have you been, monster?" demanded the haunted wife as the husband appeared in the dead vast and middle of the night. "Bin t' th' club m'dear." "Oh, I'm so glad. I was afraid you were at the Red Dinner. Kiss me." As he bent his lips to hers she uttered a gurgling shriek and turning, bit herself in the small of the back. She had smelt carbolic soap-water on his moustache.

She loved the Count, O so dearly. He would be a Baron some day and she thought when he proposed she would be the happiest girl in all the world. One evening in the conservatory, after looking at her curving lips with an eye of microscopic keenness he asked the long-awaited question. She said "Yes" before he had fairly got to the interrogation point and clasped him in her winding arms until he looked like a lost man in the grasp of a devilfish. "Vait! vait!" he shouted; "Mein Gott, Vait!" Hastily disengaging himself he drew a sponge and saturating it with disinfectant clapped it over the mouth of the fair one, smothering her cries. Then he kissed her chastely on the forehead and turning, ran like a mad dachshund.

At Murphy Hall. Murphy Hall was crowded last evening by teachers from the transport Thomas, who came at the invitation of Franklin Austin, to listen to an address upon ancient and modern Hawaii. The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the teachers with a practical demonstration of the Murphy work in temperance. It was an informal meeting at which the club members gave their songs as usual for entertainment. Mr. Austin, the head of the Murphy movement here, gave the salient points of Hawaiian folklore and history in story form. The lecture was highly appreciated, and all shook hands with him warmly at its conclusion. One of the principal features of the evening was his advice as to the manner in which they should become acquainted with their new charges in the Philippines. All must be gentlemen and ladies before the dark races, else they could not gain their respect. He also described Murphy Hall work and asked them to observe its practical workings, so that they could carry on the idea to Manila.

NOW WILL
MAKE RUM

Plan for a Great
Distillery
Here.

MOLASSES FROM
MANY ESTATES

Plan May Include a Debris Fatten-
ing Ranch to Provide for
Waste Fed Animals.

DISTILLING OF RUM from molasses which is procured from the various plantations of the Islands will be the newest industry to start in this city. There has been formed a corporation, the papers for which may be introduced at any time now, which will have for its business the procuring of all waste molasses from the various estates, the making of spirits and the feeding of hogs on the resultant bi-product.

There has been no site definitely fixed on for the location of the proposed plant, but it is thought that it will be located in Kalihi. The supply of molasses will come from the plantations along the railroad and a large tract which could be reached from the railroad is now under negotiation. Should this be taken there will be experienced no difficulty about the gathering of the raw material for distillation, the securing of the supply of fuel, or the distribution of the raw rum and hogs, the live and the lively products of the distillery and feeding ranch. The stock is said to be held in strong hands and there is money enough in sight to insure the success of the scheme. The men behind it are principally Merchant street brokers.

The greatest difficulty in the past in getting a favorable report upon a plan for such a distillery has been the fact that the mills on the modern estates use all the saccharine substance that is securable from the sugar, and leave little molasses. The result has been always before that there has been reluctance to get into a plan which means the use of some new system of handling the raw material, as the best rum is made from high-value molasses. There is now a supply of the fluid on hand to keep a distillery going for many years, and it is the plan to get down to business soon so as to prevent the destruction of the bi-product of the mills before the projectors of the distillery can get their storage plant ready for operation.

The decision to use the refuse to fatten hogs is one which has met with the approval of some of the killers of that meat animal, and the profit in it will be highest of either of the ventures. Rum-making was tried here some years ago, but the plant was not kept up for a long time. Within the last decade there has been no attempt to make this use of the refuse from a sugar mill. It is understood that Frank Brown of the Hawaiian Wine Company is the principal mover in the corporation, but last evening he refused to discuss the matter, saying that it was not ripe. Many of the expected stockholders fail to understand the delay, and are clamoring for the finishing of the organization.

NOW FREE TRADE
WITH PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and declaring the organization of a civil government for the island. The proclamation is particularly formal and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Porto Rican Legislature, does it appear that the island is set free commercially today in commemoration of the planting of the American flag on the island. The proclamation is headed "Cessation of Tariff-Porto Rico."

It recites that the act of April 12, 1900 (otherwise known as the Foraker act), provided that whenever the Porto Rican Legislature has enacted and put into a petition a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the Government and by resolution so notified the President, the latter shall issue a proclamation and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico shall cease. As the Legislature has complied with the requirements of the act in terms set out in the resolutions which are quoted in full in the body of the resolution, the document says:

"Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in pursuance of the law above quoted and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue, this, my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress.